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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/910,544	07/20/2001	Roberto Ayala	YOR920010274US1/I31-0004 2135	
Philmore H. Co	7590 08/09/2007 Dburn II	·	EXAMI	NER
Cantor Colburn LLP 55 Griffin Road South Bloomfield, CT 06002			CUFF, MICHAEL A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3627	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/910,544	AYALA ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Michael Cuff	3627				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DOWN THE MAILING DOWN THE MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 N	<u>ovember 2006</u> .					
	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
,,	/					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	:x рапе Quayle, 1935 С.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>51-69</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>51-69</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	r cleation requirement					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	taminer. Note the attached Οπίζε	Action of form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
application from the International Bureau						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P					
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	and the second of				

Application/Control Number: 09/910,544

Art Unit: 3627

DETAILED ACTION

Note

As promised in the last office action, this action is non-final because the previous action was acted upon from a poor copy of applicant's response.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 51-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lidow (2003/0194057).

As to claims 54 and 62, Lidow shows aggregating demand received by an enerprise server, from enterprise site (comprising customers associated with the enterprise), the demand comprising materials requirements from each site (see e.g., par. 0018, lines 1-5; Fig. 6, 100; par 0160); generating an unconstrained forecast from the aggregating (comprising summing the demand forecasts from the customers as in par. 0018, lines 5-8; Fig. 7, 138); transmitting the unconstrained forecasts to the suppliers (e.g., par. 0018, 8-11; par. 0019, 1-3; Fig. 6, 116, 118; Fig. 7, 142, Fig. 8, 154); receiving supplier capability statements from the from the suppliers (par. 0019, suppliers reply in lines 1-6; Fig. 7, 142; par. 0165, lines 13-18; Fig. 8, 154; par. 0166,

Art Unit: 3627

lines 14-20); generating a constrained forecast (par. 0019, lines 6-7- customers change their demand forecast; Fig. 6, 120; Fig. 8, 158; par. 0167, lines 7-11 -a new demand forecast created which is constrained by supplier capabilities); and transmitting the constrained forecast to the suppliers. Lidow does not show that the received supplier capability statements are forwarded by the enterprise site. However, forwarding a supplier capability statement is notoriously old and well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art to modify the method of Lidow by having the supplier capability statements forwarded by the enterprise site in order to keep the group "in the loop" regarding supplier status.

Alternatively, as to claims 54 and 62 Lidow shows aggregating demand received by an enterprise server, from enterprise site (comprising customers associated with the enterprise), the demand comprising materials requirements from each site (see e.g., par. 0018, lines 1-5); generating an unconstrained forecast from the aggregating (comprising summing the demand forecasts from the customers as in par. 0018, lines 5-8); transmitting the unconstrained forecasts to the suppliers (e.g., par. 0018, 8-11; par. 0019, 1-3); receiving supplier capability statements from the from the suppliers; generating a constrained forecast; and transmitting the constrained forecast to the suppliers. Lidow does not show that the received supplier capability statements are forwarded by the enterprise site. However, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to have the suppliers send it to the enterprise site and then have it forwarded, since the specification does not state that this particular method of

Application/Control Number: 09/910,544

Art Unit: 3627

transmission is for a particular purpose or solves any particular problem, and it appears that the method would function equally well either way.

As to claim 51, Lidow does not explicitly show providing a formal commitment to produce the supply. However, to do so is notoriously old and well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the method of Lidow by providing a formal commitment in order to provide evidence of a meeting of the minds and to clarify communications.

As to claims 52, 55, 57, 63, and 65, it is noted that Lidow shows all elements.

As to claims 59-61, and 67-69, Lidow shows all elements except using a constraint based optimization tool running a squared set analysis; producing a squared set build plan; and inputting the build plan into an MRP tool. However, to do so is notoriously old and well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the method of Lidow by using a constraint based optimization tool running a squared set analysis; producing a squared set build plan; and inputting the build plan into an MRP tool in order to produce a material needs forecast.

As to claim 53, Lidow shows all elements except using an MRP system to generate the forecasts. However, it is notoriously old and well known in the art to do so. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the arts to modify the method of Lidow by using an MRP system to generate the forecasts in order to provide for more efficient use of resources. It is also included in applicant's own disclosure. See paragraph 0005.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 11/28/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant asserts that the prior art does not transmit an unconstrained forecast to suppliers followed by the constrained forecast to suppliers. The examiner does not concur. Please read paragraphs 0018 and 0019 of Lidow. It describes the same process that enables applicant to claim transmitting an unconstrained forecast to suppliers followed by the constrained forecast to suppliers.

For Claim 53, applicant has the same argument above and that Lidow is devoid of a teaching for MRP. Applicant's own background supports the examiner's position that an MRP system can generate a forecast.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Cuff whose telephone number is (571) 272-6778. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 to 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ryan Zeender can be reached on (571) 272-6790. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 09/910,544

Art Unit: 3627

Page 6

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Michael Cuff July 31, 2007

MICHAEL CUFF